THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872. NUMBER 145.

NEW YORK.

Hall Impeached by the Old Board of Aldermen.

Offices of the Aldermen Declared Vacant by the Mayor.

Reform Aldermen Denied Admission to the Council Chamber.

Quietly Released Through Harvard's Instrumentality.

Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Business was resumed to-day with a better supply of money to borrowers. Some applicants were supplied at 7 per cent only, and rates ranged from that to gold loaning at 6 per cent. Among the stockholders the rates for stocks ranged from ½ to 1 per cent per day. The nature of the street was the advance in consequent upon the failure of two speculative brokers, one of whom, with a margin of $50,000 to his credit, $1,750,000 short. The other was also short. When they reported their inability to meet their contracts, the price was run up, but afterwards became weak, and declined to 1 per cent. The rates paid for carrying, to-day, were 6, 7, 8, 10, 8-64, and 1-16 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Were under the increased investment, de-

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

The quiet and neighborhood presented a fair appearance in consequence of the half yearly disbursements on account of interest and dividends. The State Deposit Companies were filled with investors, calling off their coupons. Any line of individuals could be seen in the grocery, banks, trust companies, and bankers are collecting their interest-money. The disbursements that year are enormous, and larger than ever before, aggregating. It is estimated, that $100,000,000 is expressed by the year that Chicago, notwithstanding the city is paying her January interest through Dunham & Co.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Strong and advanced. Prime bankers' sixty-day bills ranged from 109½ to 109¾, and 10 19 to 110.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened and advanced in the morning, chiefly on the Street, Northwestern common, St. Paul & Fulton became weak and declined in the latter part of the day, when high rates were paid for turning stocks. Central Pacific gold declined at 104½ to 105; Union gold bonds sold at 104½ to 105.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

To-day started the common and medium grades of State and Western flours were in more demand, and closed 5 and 10 cents higher. But as soon as the demand fell off. Buyers were unwilling to pay Saturday's prices for considerable lots, but at higher prices they limited their purchases to their immediate wants. A disposition to defer pushing to stock of fresh grain, instead of old, also operated to the disadvantage of the market. The official statement, made up by E. Trafton. There is, however, no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the figures. The wheat market was the extreme prices. Spring generally at $1.03 for No. 2, and $1.09 for No. 1 is held by buyers at $1.03 for the former, and $1.10 for the latter in question, but the holders generally, notwithstanding the advance in the face of the selling demand, were alike limited. Nothing was done except in some broken lots. Corn was in demand for export, notwithstanding the decline abroad, and brought more money, though without a quotable

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALDERMANIC IMBROGLIO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—To-day the old Board of Aldermen met in the City Hall to wind up their affairs. Mayor Hall, Recorder Hackett, Controller Green, Board of Aldermen Tweed, and also possession of the city offices. The old Board, by a vote of 19 to 15, now, opened the session at 11 o'clock, and transacting routine business. Mayor Hall then addressed the Board, congratulating the city and county accounts, and stating that the facts brought to the notice of the Board in the report of the Committee of Seventy, showed the Mayor shall be by the Common Council. Controller Green with the supervision of all departments, and the Board of Aldermen with the power of fixing authority to call for all information required. Being responsible for the proper discharge of the duties of their offices, and to prosecute for frauds committed and the offenders punished. He complained that he be impeached for not doing his duty, and that he be impeached for not making proper disclosures. The Common Pleas defining the powers of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council in the matter of impeachment of the city officers, and to prosecute the same in the case of the rule, that may be adopted by the

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THE IMPEACHMENT OF MAYOR HALL.

The session of the City Council yesterday was full of all over the city, and has formed a great excitement. The impeachment of Mayor Hall by the old Board of Aldermen was quite a surprise to the Tammanyites. It is not probable that the present the new Board will do anything further concerning the impeachment of the Mayor. The resolutions which were passed by the old Board, the new Board rescinded unanimously after assembling. The Mayor says the impeachment proceedings took him by surprise, and that he has retaliated effectually.

THE CONTROLLER'S BOOKS.

The memorial to the Senate, asking for the exclusion of Tweed, is in the interest of O'Donovan Rossa, who was Tweed's opponent, and recites the charges which have been brought against the ex-Boss.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

There has been a considerable run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank to-day, over $1,000,000 being paid out. The officers of the bank state that they are perfectly able to meet all liabilities.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 1.—A large number were present in the Senate this morning to see the organization. Lieutenant-Governor Lee called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock, and 31 members were present. E. T. Hall, Republican, was elected Chief Clerk; the vote stood 18 to 15 for his opponent, C. A. Flood, Democrat. D. Lord, Democrat, arose to a point of order that the Lieutenant-Governor, as a member, had a right to vote on the organization of the Senate. He contended that if an appeal from the decision of the Chair was in order. The Chair said nothing was in order except the nomination of an Assistant Clerk. Adjourned. At one o'clock were Hall as Chief Clerk. Nominations were then made for an Assistant Clerk, all the Republicans voted for their caucus nominee, casting 18 votes, to the Democrats 15 votes for one of their nominees and one for another, the presiding officer, Lee, voted for both of the Republican nominees was elected by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, except the nomination of Assistant Clerk.

HOUSE.

The House organized by electing N. H. Van Voorhes, of Athens, Republican, Speaker, and R. J. Hinkle, Democrat, Chief Clerk. Hinkle was elected Clerk. All the other nominees chosen by the Republican caucus were duly elected.

In the House this afternoon a resolution was adopted to inquire into the facts relative to the vote for Representative in Noble County. In the House this morning introduced a bill increasing the salary of Probate Judges to $5,000 per year, and for the protection of fish. A preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Hinkle, Democrat, asking the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for Sumner's proposed amendment to the Constitution, which will prohibit the holding of office of President of the United States for more than one term. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 58 to 35. All the bills introduced relating to Game and Cassement, Republicans, voting for it.

The annual message of Governor Hayes was read to the Senate during the afternoon. It is a voluminous document, confined entirely to affairs of Ohio. The following are some:

The finances of the State Government are in a satisfactory condition. The public funded debt of the State, on the first day of December, 1871, the amount invested in Ohio stocks was $2,730,194.36. During the past year the debt has been reduced $2,730,194.36. Of the amount, the sum of $141,-$2,730,194.36 ceased to bear interest, the holders thereof having surrendered the bonds for cancellation by the Treasurer of State for the same. This leaves the total interest-bearing debt of the State, $6,000,000.

The taxes levied in the State for State purposes in 1871, are estimated at $2,730,194.36
Those levied in 1872, collectable in 1873, are 2,730,194.36
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It will be noticed with gratification that the annual increase of taxation, to which the people have been subjected for the last few years, has ceased, and that the taxes, both State and local, have been somewhat reduced.

The financial condition of the State still continues. The returned made to the Auditor of State are imperfect, but enough is shown to warrant the conclusion that during the past year the indebtedness of the towns and cities of the State has increased not less than $1,000,000, and that the aggregate indebtedness now equals the indebtedness of the State.

The report of the Commissioners of Common Schools, shows that there are 1,000 more children of school age than there were last year. The general interests of the State continue to be very prosperous. He presents, however, for your consideration the following suggestions, which he deems essential to further progress. The proposed reforms are treated of in the following order, to wit: Defining the duties of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Board of Public Works, Board of Public Charities, Board of Agriculture, Board of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Common Schools, Commissioner of Statistics, Board of Commissioners of Fish and Game, Commissioners of Canals, Commissioners of Geological Survey, Commissioners of Penitentiaries, Commissioners of Insane Asylums, Commissioners of Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Commissioners of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Commissioners of Blind Asylum, Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum, Commissioners of Reform School, Commissioners of Boiler Inspectors, Commissioners of Mine Inspectors, Commissioners of Weights and Measures, Commissioners of Public Printing, Commissioners of Public Buildings, Commissioners of Public Grounds, Commissioners of Public Parks, Commissioners of Public Libraries, Commissioners of Public Museums, Commissioners of Public Galleries, Commissioners of Public Gardens, Commissioners of Public Cemeteries, Commissioners of Public Monuments, Commissioners of Public Statues, Commissioners of Public Busts, Commissioners of Public Portraits, Commissioners of Public Paintings, Commissioners of Public Sculptures, Commissioners of Public Engravings, Commissioners of Public Photographs, Commissioners of Public Daguerreotypes, Commissioners of Public Ambrotypes, Commissioners of Public Tintypes, Commissioners of Public Stereoscopes, Commissioners of Public Stereoscopic Views, Commissioners of Public Magic Lanterns, Commissioners of Public Dissolving Views, Commissioners of Public Panoramas, Commissioners of Public Cosmoramas, Commissioners of Public Dioramas, Commissioners of Public Cycloramas, Commissioners of Public Phantasmagorias, Commissioners of Public Spectral Illusions, Commissioners of Public Ghosts, Commissioners of Public Spirits, Commissioners of Public Mediums, Commissioners of Public Clairvoyants, Commissioners of Public Seers, Commissioners of Public Prophets, Commissioners of Public Soothsayers, Commissioners of Public Fortune-Tellers, Commissioners of Public Astrologers, Commissioners of Public Alchemists, Commissioners of Public Magicians, Commissioners of Public Conjurers, Commissioners of Public Jugglers, Commissioners of Public Sleight-of-Hand Performers, Commissioners of Public Ventriloquists, Commissioners of Public Mesmerists, Commissioners of Public Animal Magnetists, Commissioners of Public Electro-Biologists, Commissioners of Public Psychologists, Commissioners of Public Phrenologists, Commissioners of Public Physiognomists, Commissioners of Public Palmists, Commissioners of Public Chiromancers, Commissioners of Public Necromancers, Commissioners of Public Witches, Commissioners of Public Warlocks, Commissioners of Public Demons, Commissioners of Public Devils, Commissioners of Public Satans, Commissioners of Public Beelzebubs, Commissioners of Public Lucifers, Commissioners of Public Hell-Fire, Commissioners of Public Brimstone, Commissioners of Public Damnation, Commissioners of Public Perdition, Commissioners of Public Eternal Punishment, Commissioners of Public Everlasting Fire, Commissioners of Public Unquenchable Fire, Commissioners of Public Gnashing of Teeth, Commissioners of Public Weeping and Wailing, Commissioners of Public Lamentation, Commissioners of Public Woe, Commissioners of Public Misery, Commissioners of Public Distress, Commissioners of Public Agony, Commissioners of Public Torture, Commissioners of Public Torment, Commissioners of Public Pain, Commissioners of Public Suffering, Commissioners of Public Anguish, Commissioners of Public Grief, Commissioners of Public Sorrow, Commissioners of Public Trouble, Commissioners of Public Tribulation, Commissioners of Public Affliction, Commissioners of Public Misfortune, Commissioners of Public Calamity, Commissioners of Public Disaster, Commissioners of Public Catastrophe, Commissioners of Public Cataclysm, Commissioners of Public Deluge, Commissioners of Public Flood, Commissioners of Public Inundation, Commissioners of Public Overflow, Commissioners of Public Submersion, Commissioners of Public Drowning, Commissioners of Public Suffocation, Commissioners of Public Strangulation, Commissioners of Public Hanging, Commissioners of Public Shooting, Commissioners of Public Stabbing, Commissioners of Public Poisoning, Commissioners of Public Starvation, Commissioners of Public Death, Commissioners of Public Burial, Commissioners of Public Interment, Commissioners of Public Entombment, Commissioners of Public Sepulture, Commissioners of Public Obsequies, Commissioners of Public Funeral Rites, Commissioners of Public Funeral Ceremonies, Commissioners of Public Funeral Processions, Commissioners of Public Funeral Obsequies, Commissioners of Public Funeral Solemnities, Commissioners of Public Funeral Pageants, Commissioners of Public Funeral Displays, Commissioners of Public Funeral Parades, Commissioners of Public Funeral Marches, Commissioners of Public Funeral Dirges, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hymns, Commissioners of Public Funeral Psalms, Commissioners of Public Funeral Anthems, Commissioners of Public Funeral Chants, Commissioners of Public Funeral Choirs, Commissioners of Public Funeral Organs, Commissioners of Public Funeral Pianos, Commissioners of Public Funeral Violins, Commissioners of Public Funeral Violoncellos, Commissioners of Public Funeral Double Basses, Commissioners of Public Funeral Flutes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Clarionets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Cornets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Trombones, Commissioners of Public Funeral Bassoons, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hautboys, Commissioners of Public Funeral Oboes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Flageolets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Piccolos, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fifes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Drums, Commissioners of Public Funeral Kettle-Drums, Commissioners of Public Funeral Cymbals, Commissioners of Public Funeral Triangles, Commissioners of Public Funeral Tambourines, Commissioners of Public Funeral Castanets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Bells, Commissioners of Public Funeral Chimes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Peals, Commissioners of Public Funeral Carillons, Commissioners of Public Funeral Tocsins, Commissioners of Public Funeral Alarms, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Bells, Commissioners of Public Funeral Steam-Whistles, Commissioners of Public Funeral Locomotive-Whistles, Commissioners of Public Funeral Steam-Engines, Commissioners of Public Funeral Locomotives, Commissioners of Public Funeral Steam-Fire-Engines, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hose-Carts, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hook-and-Ladder Trucks, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hose-Reels, Commissioners of Public Funeral Hose-Towers, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Towers, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Escapes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Ladders, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Hooks, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Axes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Buckets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Extinguishers, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Plugs, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Cisterns, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Wells, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Reservoirs, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Engine-Houses, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraphs, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Boxes, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Keys, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Sounders, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Batteries, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Wires, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Poles, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Insulators, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Operators, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Messengers, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Boys, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Girls, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Men, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Women, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Children, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Infants, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Babies, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Twins, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Triplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Quadruplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Quintuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Sextuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Septuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Octuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Nonuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Decuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Undecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Duodecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Tredecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Quattuordecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Quindecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Sexdecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Septendecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Octodecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Novemdecuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Vigintuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Trigintuplets, Commissioners of Public Funeral Fire-Alarm Telegraph-Quadragintuplets, 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FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN.

Fire Marshal Williams to be Held Responsible for the Condition of His Engines and Men.

Two More Obstreperous Patrolmen Put on the Retired List.

Top Pegged out! Six Policemen and Twenty-Five Others, and Their Duty.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held in the Madison Street Station, yesterday afternoon. President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan. There was also present the Fire Marshal, two of the Police Captains, and about ten reporters, who took part in an examination mentioned below.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Some time ago the Board made an order directing John H. Manning, engineer of the steamer Titsworth, to build a heater for the steamer J. B. Rice. It was suspected that the underwriter obstructive representation of Manning as to the location of the old heater, and such proved to be the case. The Fire Marshal was not informed of the building of the heater, which was thought by the Board to be subversive of good order and discipline. The aforementioned men were then and the Assistant Fire Marshals were examined, and their testimony was very conflicting. One man testified that the old heater was worthless, and another that it was fixed up for $12.00, and was in excellent condition. The "investigation" as to whether the heater was built surreptitiously or not occupied nearly two hours, and the fact that quite a number of the engines were not ready for service when they arrived at a fire was brought out.

On motion of Commissioner Rehm, Master was dismissed from the force.

Policeman August Splinter, of the Third Precinct, was charged with intoxication and conduct and respectfully, and using coarse and insolent language to Lieutenant Hall, on the 31st ult. Splinter was drunk, but denied the charge. He said he didn't care for him, that he (the Captain) would be before the Board on the next day, and he would be there, too. Splinter was fined $10 in a lump sum; and, in order to remove any show of injustice on our part, we are preparing, and will publish next week, an addendum to our report of Chicago.

We do not take pleasure, by giving prominent importance to the over-astounding, the resources of fiction; but we rest our claim to public patronage in the honesty and impartiality of our reports, taking for our motto "*Justitiæ, rod nullius.*"

From the number of additional subscribers we have enrolled for the current year, we are justified in believing that the importance of our Monday editions is appreciated, as well as the advantages of the agency are fully recognized by business men in Chicago; and although some will naturally oppose the introduction of such a feature, we feel assured that those who are desirous of obtaining a fair, reliable, and impartial report of the stockings of mercantile men in this city and the Western States, will accord us that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

R. G. DUN & CO.
GEO. WALKER BROCK, Manager.

WANT A HAND IN.

The Officers of The English Benevolent Societies Anxious to Help the Relief and Aid Society in Speed the English Contributions.

Special Committee Appointed.

A well-approved meeting of the officers and managers of the different English benevolent associations of this city was held in Room 12, Masonic Building, last evening. There were very few present—not over twelve. Mr. Cooke, of the St. George's Society, occupied the chair. The special object which induced the officers of the organizations to combine for co-operative action have heretofore been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, and need not be reiterated.

Mr. Street, who was not present at the previous meeting, asked if it was the intention of the Gentlemen to demand that a portion of the money contributed for the relief of Chicago, and now in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society, be handed over to the English relief societies.

The Chairman informed him that the main object of the organization was to get some recognition from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Application had been made to the British Consul in Philadelphia to learn what action the Relief Committee would take in the matter, but no reply was received.

Mr. Street thought that Dr. Walker inquired whether the meeting was a committee meeting, or one in which outsiders could take part.

The Chair told him that there were representatives from the different societies, but he would be glad to hear the views of any of those in attendance on the matter.

Dr. Walker asked what the arrangements had Englishmen applied for relief, and been refused? His experience showed the contrary.

Mr. Street said that he had applied for relief, and he had invariably known them to get what they needed. He had written letters to the Relief and Aid Society, and received replies right back and told him that they had received relief. He thought the Relief Society was doing its duty, and that the people were satisfied with the way it was doing it.

The Chairman stated that at a previous meeting, letters had been read making charges against the society, and that, if true, would seem to have been brought before the Board and acted upon in such a manner as to remove any shade of injustice on our part, we are preparing, and will publish next week, an addendum to our report of Chicago.

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Mr. Street thought that Dr. a short time after the Relief and Aid Society, for complaint, but he did not believe there was any cause for it. He was sorry to see any society applying for funds subscribed for Chicago.

Mr. Anderson asked if any letter in relation to the matter had been received from the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society.

The Secretary stated that none had as yet been received.

The Executive Committee did not wish to evade any reasonable request, that the Relief society hand over to each of the English societies a specific portion of the money in its hands, but they were willing to do so. The Relief Society is not at liberty to delegate its funds to other societies.

Dr. Morris said he would be the last one to bring a complaint, against a charity as noble. What he wanted was the prosecution of the thieving instrument or instruments of the English societies.

Dr. Walker considered Mr. Dexter's reply an excellent and proper one. A resolution of confidence in the Relief Society ought to be passed.

Mr. Charles said a large sum of money had been collected in England, and that a portion had been given to an English society for distribution.

Mr. Goodwillie thought it strange that nothing had been heard of the matter. He complained that he had seen a hundred old clothiers, frosted potatoes and onions in a single basket, which had been sent to Chicago from England, and which were not fit to feed pigs with.

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Mr. Anderson asked if any letter in relation to the matter had been received from the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society.

The Secretary stated that none had as yet been received.

The Executive Committee did not wish to evade any reasonable request, that the Relief society hand over to each of the English societies a specific portion of the money in its hands, but they were willing to do so. The Relief Society is not at liberty to delegate its funds to other societies.

Dr. Morris said he would be the last one to bring a complaint against a charity as noble. What he wanted was the prosecution of the thieving instrument or instruments of the English societies.

Dr. Walker considered Mr. Dexter's reply an excellent and proper one. A resolution of confidence in the Relief Society ought to be passed.

Mr. Charles said a large sum of money had been collected in England, and that a portion had been given to an English society for distribution.

Mr. Goodwillie thought it strange that nothing had been heard of the matter. He complained that he had seen a hundred old clothiers, frosted potatoes and onions in a single basket, which had been sent to Chicago from England, and which were not fit to feed pigs with.

Dr. Walker stated that there were representatives from the different societies, but he would be glad to hear the views of any of those in attendance on the matter.

Dr. Walker inquired whether the meeting was a committee meeting, or one in which outsiders could take part.

The Chair told him

PARIS.

Execution of the Communists.

Rossel, Bourgeois, Ferre, and Courtaux Met Their Fate.

Commune at an End--Strange Verdicts.

Rent--Bismark's Designs on Belgium.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Dec. 6.

EXECUTION OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Last night, provinces, and throughout France to some extent, we are affected by the executions of the four persons sentenced by the courts martial for taking part in the rebellion of the Commune. The setting of this party, which is not one in reality, is very noisy and very audacious. They urged that their cries for mercy, in case there were more threats than prayers, frighten the government. Then, too, political reasons, these executions had been delayed,—too much, perhaps, for public policy, to less than of justice; and it was believed that they would take place. The result is, that the Communists, who are opposed to capital punishment, those who are really though not openly persons, and the ultras of the monarchical factions have broken out in a chorus of loud and threats more harsh than anything yet which are just now disturbing the country.

A few men, who were confounded in Paris and one at Marseilles, met with real courage, which was strange, each of them professed a distinct

ROSSEL,

the chief military leader of the Commune, Captain in the army, old grad- ate of the Polytechnic School, was a Protestant. His military record, the high standing in the family, and his personal character and many sympathy. The citizens of Paris, when he had distinguished himself in the recent siege, his relatives and many friends made repeated efforts to influence both M. Thiers and the members of the Assembly, the remainder of the fate of these men. The efforts made great exertions to rescue, but the latter was infexible. Rossel, however, died a brave man, and showed great courage. He said in his address to the Assembly, "the responsibilities of the acts which have been committed by the Commune, which he took part in, rest upon me alone." He said on the day of his execution, "What can one do when the weakest, but he resigned and will! This, it seems to me, is what Austria is doing, and what we should do also. This did not prevent me, however, from contemplating, day before yesterday, in much too near a way, the anniversary of the battle of Champigny, one of our defeats during the siege. But how can we hinder those who took part in the siege from consoling themselves for their defeat, and extolling their great deeds? How can we prevent our Generals speaking of them, and explaining how they won, while the fact is unfortunate; but it is impossible to change the nature of our races. A ten-year-old child, when he has risen from a fall, bruised and bleeding, with tears in his eyes, and writhing with pain, begins by saying, "Well, I have hurt myself." When we get to be men, we say what we did when we were children.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON BELGIUM.

Belgium, or Brussels at least, is excited. They say here that also in Denmark's work. It is very likely, but it would seem to me to be a little hasty. We have not finished paying our heavy ransom, and he ought to believe that before claiming of new prey. I know well that one cannot count long in advance to reap, and the German Chancellor is a bold sower. But still, to hesitate to charge him with this new revolutionary leaven. However this may be, it, as is greatly feared in France, Germany were to get a footing in the Channel by any friendly interference, either in Holland or Belgium, it would probably be the signal for a confederation which would be the more terrible because England could no longer be a mere looker-on. Add to this the fear that Russia is arming to a terrible extent. By the end of next year she will have two million men ready for an invasion. On whom will the selection inevitably fall? Europe, for that is the natural course of an Asiatic overflow. The farther from us the times of Attila and Genghis Khan are, the nearer is the time of their return. The tides of humanity, like those of the ocean, have their laws of ebb and flow.

EMILE CARREY.

THE LAND OF DIAMONDS.

Scenes at the South African Rigge--Diamonds in Abundance.

From the South African Republic, October 17.

DUTOITSPAN, Sept. 4.—The finds of diamonds still continue numerous, and a number of large stones has been found. Colesberg Kop is still keeping up its fame. The largest diamond found here this week is one of 58 carats. There have been some 13, 10, 8, 7 1-2, 6, 4, 3 1-2 carat stones recently found, besides a number of smaller ones, really beautiful—perfect in color, in shape, and flawless. I have never seen prettier gems on any other field. I have heard of a 21 carat stone. All carat diamond being found in the rubbish this week. At Bultfontein there has been a pretty green diamond of about 2 carats unearthed. A German working on that farm found a 16-carat and a 16-carat stone. These stones were sold at the diggers' market, and then a butchery. What we should do also. This did not prevent me, however, from celebrating, day before yesterday, in much too near a way, the anniversary of the battle of Champigny, one of our defeats during the siege. But how can we hinder those who took part in the siege from consoling themselves for their defeat, and extolling their great deeds? How can we prevent our Generals speaking of them, and explaining how they won, while the fact is unfortunate; but it is impossible to change the nature of our races. A ten-year-old child, when he has risen from a fall, bruised and bleeding, with tears in his eyes, and writhing with pain, begins by saying, "Well, I have hurt myself." When we get to be men, we say what we did when we were children.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

A TWO-HEADED CONCERN.

On New Year's Day New York found herself possessed of, or, perhaps, preyed by, two Boards of Aldermen, each claiming to be the only supreme legislative authority of the city, and each setting the other at defiance. At 12 o'clock of that day, when the old Board should have quietly expired, dissolved, and melted away, leaving its components to go, each his vile way, and answer, individually, to society and his own conscience for sins done in the body to which he had just belonged; and when, accordingly, the Reform Board—the incorruption which that corruptible was expected to put on—came knocking for admission into the chamber of responsibility, the redoubtable Old Board was found not to be wresting with grim death in a truly valiant fashion, it had, in short, consented not to die at all, but to sit indefinitely, and leave the Reformers to whistle in the hall till next New Year's, or go about their business *sine die*. Having virtually elected themselves to their present offices without regard to the virtue or otherwise of the people of New York, the Old Board saw no reason why they should not perpetuate their reign by the same means. Or they considered, Aldermen-like, not to mind anything about it. Accordingly, they proceeded to ignore the New Board, to re-elect Jerry Coman, their faithful President and constant companion in iniquity, and open in the most comfortable way a new year's business. Not only this, but they adopted its fashion of this new year, which is to be virtuous; and, as an Alderman's idea of virtue consists in commanding vociferously the impeachment of some other official, whose virtuous Old Boarders proceeded to impeach Mayor Hall. They rehearsed his malfeasances and misfeasances in office, and, with an assumption of holy horror, demanded the scoundrel's speedy removal, etc., etc.

This *coup d'etat* of the Old Board seems to have been utterly unexpected, whether by their successors in the Aldermanic Chamber, by Mayor Hall, or by the public generally. The city press did not expect it,—at least there is no allusion to it in the papers of Saturday. The Reform Board could not have anticipated it long beforehand, else they would, it seems, have taken measures to prevent the awkward delay to which they were subjected. When first they came marching, "slow and solemn, a heavy column," up to the door of the Chamber, they were armed only with a lawyer or two, and a few writs and orders of court; but these would not batter down doors, much less would they knock out of time the redoubtable Jimmy Irving, who, having "stripped to it," stood as the foremost defender of the Old Board," and threatened to knock Hall out of any blank Reformer," etc., etc. Hence the New Board retired—"on its ear," as Irving remarked—to procure judicial reinforcements.

This scene occurred while the Old Board was engaged in impeaching Hall. When it had finished that praiseworthy work, and reorganized for the new campaign, the Old Board could do nothing but adjourn. This proved to be the weak point in the strategy of the Tammanyites; for no sooner had they opened their doors to go in pursuit of noonday drinks, or to spread the story of their triumph, than the New Board swarmed in and opened a brisk bombardment with hand-grenades from Judge Brady's bench, which had the effect to scatter Coman and his crew for the time being. Their later movements, including their ineffectual attempt upon Cardozo for a counter injunction, will be found recorded in our telegraphic columns.

Least of all does the strategy of the Tammany Board appear to have been understood beforehand by Mayor Hall,—at least that portion of it which concerned himself. Hall had come down to his office, prepared to abet the Old Board in its attempt to usurp the seats of their legitimate successors, knowing that one of the first measures of the New Board would be to impeach himself. Oakey had composed a writing wherein he recognized the Old Board as the genuine Jacobs. He was just putting the finishing touches to this—perhaps pointing off a joke or two in his most jovial vein—when it was announced to him that the Old Board had just resolved, up and down, that he, Oakey, should be impeached and deposed at once!

It immediately occurred to Oakey that a Board which had resolved to impeach him for misdemeanors, misdemeanors, malfeasances, and all that, was on its last legs for business. He saw at once that the Old Board was a corrupt and illegal organization. He immediately tore up his carefully-drawn order, even sacrificing the jokes in his mad haste, and issued another edict, declaring the seats of the Old Boarders vacant, and appointing thereto the members of the New. This performance on Hall's part could not possibly have any binding force, except to add one to the specifications of impeachment which will probably soon be scored against him; but they formed a pleasant diversion for Oakey, whose sands of official life are now so nearly run out that something of this sort will be the more readily excused.

The New Board has begun by inviting Hall to preside over it; but this does not signify anything concerning the ulterior intentions of the body, which is, let us still hope, as honest and intelligent as it was thought to be when elected. Aldermen are but slippery fishes at best, and are not among the objects to which the phrase "The more the better" applies. It would not be anything wonderful, however, if New York should suddenly conclude to have a pair of Common Councils—or even half a dozen, as succeeding years may bring with them succeeding elections, and succeeding "Old Boards" refuse to die, resign, or be mustered out by a Mayor's order, if so, the majesty of the New York judiciary, by which half-a-dozen Judges, each more corrupt than the other, vacate and countermand each other's orders and decrees, will find a parallel in the legislative system of the city. And why not have a mob of conflicting authorities to make law, as well as to construe it, for the unfortunate Manhattanites?

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST ERIE.

The first of the long series of movements looking toward the overthrow of the Erie robbers has been made, and it is to be hoped that there are energy and honesty enough left in New York to follow it up, and break the Fisk-Gould half of the ring as effectually as the Tweed-Connolly half has been broken. In the initiative step in the coming retribution, unusual interest attaches to it, and the public will watch its progress with more than ordinary interest. Mr. Allen, of New York, brings suit against Fisk and Gould to recover $50,000 damages ... an action for false imprisonment. The suit grows out of the proceedings on Black Friday. On Sept. 24, 1869, Fisk and Gould bought $625,000 in gold, upon which they would have lost $117,000 had they not, with the peculiar notions of honesty which obtain among this class of gold-gamblers, repudiated their bargain. The parties from whom they purchased brought suit to recover. Mr. Allen was a material witness for the plaintiffs, and was at once threatened with arrest for contempt if he appeared. Undaunted by threats, however, he delivered his testimony, and the case was set for a second hearing. Before it came on again Fisk and Gould, with the connivance of an Erie Justice, procured the arrest of Allen upon a trumped up charge of perjury, and published the fact in the city papers, and throughout the country, for the purpose of invalidating his testimony against them. He was arrested and thrown into prison until he could get bail, Fisk and Gould never appearing before the grand jury, and letting the case drop, their purpose having been answered by his arrest. Fisk is now trying the same tactics in other suits pending against him, by inducing the grand jury of Otsego and Tompkins to indict witnesses against him on various charges.

It is not enough that the official stealings in New York shall be checked; that the official stealers punished. This is only one phase of the corruption. The body politic will never be restored to good health until every form of disease is eradicated. Tweed and Connolly, Sweeny and Hall, Fisk and Gould, are not the only offenders against whom decisive action should lie. The judicial friends of Erie, who compose a Star Chamber whereby justice is made a mockery and byword, who allow men to unborn and browbeat witnesses, and bribe and otherwise influence juries, should be removed from the benches they disgrace, and their places should be filled with honest officials. By stripping these of their judicial functions, the Erie robbers are stripped of their power for further mischief. By continuing them in power, they are still left at liberty to evade justice by the subterfuges which are always possible by the aid of corrupt courts. The honest stockholders of Erie have combined, and, at the January meeting, promise to make Fisk disgorge the plunder he has stolen from that railroad, and to so shape their affairs that his thieving operations in future will be abortive. This is well, so far as it goes; but the settlement with this railroad-stealer and his friends should involve not only the impossibility of mischief in the future, but punishment for offenses in the past. The first move in the latter direction has been taken, and the entire country will now watch with eagerness to see if there is judicial virtue enough left on the bench ... to punish the criminals. Fisk must for his crimes, or whether he will still be allowed to intimidate witnesses, to bribe juries, and manipulate Judges and Justices to his own base purposes. If the downfall of Fisk shall follow that of Tweed, each man bringing down with him the lesser rogues he has used for tools, it will be in order to appoint a day of National Thanksgiving.

St. Louis has just now got another scare on hand, the Mayor and Common Council having discovered that the Mississippi is cutting a channel around Bloody Island, threatening to leave St. Louis an inland city, with its steamers anchored up high and dry, and its northern harbor no longer available for anything but real estate auctions. The Mayor, the other day, made a voyage of investigation, and witnessed with delarm the abrading propensities of the Father of Waters. The City Engineer will next set off on a similar tour, to be followed by the Harbor Committee. The consternation is general, not only from the threatened suppression of St. Louis commerce, but because it may interfere with the establishment of the National Capital there. St. Louis, without her commerce, and those voluminous annual reports which show even a more expert manipulation of figures than her commercial statistics would run but a low figure, while, of course, it would be simply ridiculous to entertain the idea of locating the Capital on an inland country town. Would it not be the part of ordinary prudence for the courts of St. Louis to issue a writ enjoining the Father of Waters from further abrasions of the Illinois shore before it is forever too late?

It is not too much to say that, although Chicago is literally stripped of all attractions—unless the suggestions of attractions can be called attractive—the visit of Alexis has been a very pleasant one, and conducive of mutual respect. Our people have had no opportunity, and possibly no disposition, to practice the snobbery and hero-worship which have characterized the reception of Alexis in some other places; and yet we doubt whether his entertainment has been more hearty or his reception more cordial in any other city than here. He has left the impression with us of a sensible, dignified, manly man, to whom snobbery is not a necessity for enjoyment. And if on our part we were unable to furnish him with opera balls, routs, and soirees, he has endured absence of these luxuries with equanimity not unmixed with positive pleasure, and will leave us with the impression that Western hospitality is more enjoyable in its way than Eastern formality. His appearance among us has hardly caused a ripple of excitement; and yet he has received a welcome which, both in cordiality and consideration, was due to a nation's guest. All of which is more sensible and more of a novelty to him, undoubtedly, than the admiration of tuft-hunters, or the tedious etiquette of "Our Best Society."

The New York *Leader*, a journal which has been published for seventeen years, and during a portion of its career was one of the most brilliant newspapers in this country, has just expired. Its contributors have numbered some of the ablest Eastern writers; among them Henry J. Raymond, S. S. Cox, Lewis Gaylord Clark, John Brougham, Maclean Kennedy, John Clancy, Charles G. Halpine, George Arnold, Alfred Trumbull, Richard Wilkins, and George Woolridge, whose papers, over the *nom de plume* of "Tom Quick," have made him widely known. During the whole period of its existence it was a violently local political paper, not of the most elevated character, and this feature always stood in strong contrast with the brilliancy and ability of its literary, art, and dramatic departments. During the past few months, with a singular recklessness, it has devoted itself to the defence of the New York Ring. With the collapse of the Ring, the paper has collapsed, and there will be few who will regret it, however brilliant or able the paper may have been in other respects than political.

It is important that the owners of property in the burned district of Chicago, who contemplate rebuilding during the present year, should hold a meeting and appoint a committee to visit Washington, and urge the passage of the bill now pending, to admit building material for a limited period free of duty, as was done in the case of Portland after the great fire in that city. Congress reassembles on Monday next. There should be a committee of our foremost citizens on the ground to labor for immediate action on the bill. It ought to be passed during the present month; but, if left without any special attention, so that members of Congress shall be led to think that our people are indifferent to it, its fate may be doubtful. Not less than twenty millions of dollars are involved in this bill,—twenty millions which our citizens may gain without the government losing it, for the materials will not be imported if the duties are required to be paid upon them.

The special agents of the Pension Office appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the extraordinary list of names of Cherokee squaws placed on the pension rolls in an illegal and summary manner by order of ex-Secretary Harlan, on the 15th of March, 1866, have reported that the claims show a degree of recklessness elsewhere unparalleled in their experience. The acting Secretary of the Interior has ordered that the payment of these pensions be stopped. The amount of money thus taken out of the Treasury is something over $200,000.

The New York *Sun* is publishing affidavits to show that its list of members of the Grant family holding Federal offices is correct, and that the brand "no relative," which the New York *Times* affixes to several of them, is false. It seems to make out its case as regards certain of them in Maryland. But what if they are? If the President will consent to run the slot through the new civil service machine, and if they come out in good order, the people will not join in any crusade against them on account of their consanguinity.

—General John Tyler, Jr., is on the editorial staff of the Talladega *Reading*, and his brother Robert is editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*.

—Senator Chandler gave his daughter Minnie, who married Congressman Hale of Maine, yesterday, a house nearly new, and a wedding present.

—Mr. Charles Darwin, author of the "Origin of Species" in a letter to Mr. F. E. Abbot, has admitted his acceptance of the Free Religionist creed, as interpreted by Mr. Abbot.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Proposed Revenue Laws.

Objections to Them.

From Our Special Correspondent.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.

When the General Assembly meets, it will find the Revenue Committee of the Senate ready to report back its revised and amended plan for a revenue law, cut down thirty pages. But still as long and as morbidly interesting as a sensation novel. It will find the House Revenue bill the special order for Thursday morning,—a bill about as long as the Senate one, and rather more unconstitutional, if possible, and ten sections of which have been considered.

The necessity for the immediate passage of a revenue law is threefold.

First. It is essential to get as far as possible, so soon as possible, from the manner in which things were done under the old revenue law and to attempt to consult justice and morality in the imposition of public burdens. A revenue law is more an effort to levy taxes; it prescribes what shall be taxed, and how it shall be taxed; it consists of principles and of machinery. Under the old law, the principles were vicious, and the machinery intolerably complicated and burdensome. To promote justice, the former should be in accordance with sound political economy and the latter brief and plain. Simplicity is a mechanical as well as a physical virtue. As the sound mind must be supported by the sound body, so correct principles of taxation must have decent machinery to carry them out. But the tendency of the General Assembly, unfortunately, is to ignominiously take care of itself.

The first bill on this subject was prepared in the Auditor's office; and the mechanism of the House bill, and the greater part of that in the new Senate bill, has been taken directly therefrom. The reason of the minuteness with which, in all these bills, the routine duties of public officers—of County Clerks, Assessors, Collectors, etc.—are prescribed is easily understood. The importance of minutiæ, the necessity of going into the clerical details, and of prescribing just exactly how everybody shall do everything, is felt by every person who has occupied for a length of time any public office. One has all thought of the spirit, and regards the form as the essential. In the earlier revenue laws of this State, officers were directed to use such blanks, and follow such directions, as the Auditor should give them. Now, these blanks and those directions are sought to be embodied in a revenue law. Why should the General Assembly lengthen its (self-assumed) by prescribing that certain officers shall make their returns on foolscap pages, properly ruled, and subject to certain lines, the Governor should do this, the Auditor that, and so forth? Why should the Auditor be trusted with the power to require that to be done? Why should the General Assembly require a County Clerk to rule off his book into six parallel columns, at the heads of which said columns he shall write the following words, to-wit?

Why would not the Constitution be quite as much in point if it should declare that the Auditor shall use, the way in which he shall rule a book, or the size of the sheet of paper on which he shall make his report; and why not provide that the State officers have sufficient intelligence to prepare the rules and regulations which are to govern subordinate officials.

To put all these things into a statute is to give inflexibility to things which should be flexible in their nature. If the Auditor comes to the conclusion that it is more convenient to have reports made on letter-paper than foolscap, or to have the books ruled with other than parallel lines, the General Assembly will have to pass a "law to amend an act entitled," etc. In Massachusetts, the Auditor, if he wanted a change, would issue a circular directing it. It is simplicity carried to its ne plus ultra.

Fill the law with these details, and it becomes complex and obscure. Those who are in office, and understand it, become necessary, and give a sensation of power akin to the Roman patricians discovered, centuries ago, that they would be able to hold on to power no longer than they kept the people in the dark as to the laws. When a system of revenue, or anything else, is in such a state that only a few men understand it, it is time for a change of the system.

The plan of raising revenue, embodied in the law in force in 1870, has been given a long and fair trial, and it has utterly failed. The constitution of 1848 required that taxes should be so imposed, by valuation, that every person should pay a tax proportioned to the value of his property. The old revenue law attempted to secure that by taxing about everything taxable. If the machinery of the lawyers had not failed in returns, and had made the taxes imposed, they would have finally put them off on those who bought their goods on their money, and the law would have been executed in a manner, not valuation, and the law would not have complied, in spirit, with the constitution.

But the law has failed, as all such measures must. The people, who began their organic law by an expression of gratitude to Almighty God, regularly once a year, about the time the legislature is convening, for the sentiment had come to sanction false returns, and oaths in such matters were worthless. Men who, ten years ago, would have prided themselves on telling the truth, fell gradually into this lax morality. Some felt that the law was unjust, and unlimited it. If a robber takes a man by the throat, and says to him, "Give me your property or has on him, he will swear he has none. If the officers of a State attempt to unjustly deprive a man of his property, he will swear falsely to prevent it. A law which fosters and promotes immorality must be wrong somewhere, and should be repealed. By their fruits ye shall know them.

That Hope springs eternal in the breasts of the friends of this old law. Common sense says, This old law was never enforced; it should not be repealed. Its supporters say, "It failed because it did not go far enough. We will make it more sweeping, if anything; increase the chances of detection, and punish it more. Let us try the system, for we are all familiar with it." A man having tried to do a certain thing in a certain way fails, and then, trying again to accomplish his object, he resorts again to the method which failed, because he is familiar with that method. It may be plucky in him, but not judicious.

Neither of the revenue bills now before the General Assembly should be passed:

Firstly, Because it could not be enforced.

Secondly, they would promote perjury.

Thirdly, the machinery is outrageously and unnecessarily minute.

Fourthly, they are filled with unconstitutional provisions, with judicial decisions, and with instructions to the courts and the Executive which the former will disregard, and the latter ought to do so.

Fifthly, whenever a man's taxes are large enough to make it worth his while to do it, he will fight them, and when he does so it will be well for him and his attorney, but other tax-payers have to suffer for it.

In the second place, it is necessary to have a revenue law at once, because it is not impossible that the Supreme Court may decide that the adoption of the constitution of 1870 repealed the revenue law, since it withdrew the power of tax given under the constitution of 1848, by virtue of which that law was made. It is, perhaps, better to have a bad law than none at all; and that is the only reason for hoping the court will overrule the point thus raised. Since this is a question of high constitutional law, and not of the construction of a statute, and since it has not disturbed in the slightest degree the serenity of the lawyers in the General Assembly, the decision of this matter rests with the highest power which the people wanted to pay, considering the other impositions placed on them.

In 1867, the Legislature disregarded this rule of consulting the ability of each person to pay a tax, and made the unnecessary appropriations for the State Home, etc. It was well enough to have the Home established, but that should have been the secondary, and the ability of the people to pay for it the primary, consideration.

According to the constitution, the amount of the appropriations must be governed by the revenue. By the present system, the amount of the revenue must be governed by the appropriations. In one case, the ability to pay is the chief consideration; in the other, the advisability of the expenditure. In the one case, reasonable expenditures; in the other, expenditures are relatively unknown. The transposition is not allowable.

Now withstanding all these reasons, the attempt will be made to embody in the new revenue law of this State a provision at variance with the constitution and opposed to public policy, and which has been rejected by an extravagant Legislature, after the system which they subverted had been in operation for half a century.

The Auditor is as much the representative of the people as the General Assembly. He is elected by the whole State, and its members by the residents of Senatorial and Representative districts. He, therefore, the supreme executive power of the State, should not be converted into a computing machine. He should not be required to add up figures and estimate a rate per cent, so can the Judges of the Supreme Court.

To the Governor is given the veto power. If a law comes to his table, which, in his conscience, or opposed to public policy, he can return it with his objections. Under the old system, the Governor never vetoed a bill upon his skill with the rifle. He was totally unfamiliar with our American double-barreled shot-gun piece, however; he had never before seen a specimen of our wild pigeon flight; as for a trap, he had suspected nothing of the kind. Under the new system, the duty of putting the young man through his facings at pigeon-popping devolved upon Mr. Milligan, through whose kindness the Governor in attendance were persuaded to maintain a respectful distance from the muzzle of the young gentleman's gun. Mr. Milligan has also a couple of pigeons in his stable, which he has trained to fly around the room, and which, when released, will alight on the head of the nearest person. Mr. Milligan's pigeons are very tame, and

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

In finance, generally, the new year opened with a little more activity. Stocks, gold, and bonds are all higher, probably in anticipation of the investment amount of money that will be set aside by the interest and dividend disbursements during the next week or two.

The United States 5-20s of 1867 and 1868 are quoted 112 to 112¼, or 1¼ interest, which, with gold at 110¼ to 110⅝, is equal to 105⅛ to 105½ in gold, or 3.19 per cent per annum.

In the local money market, the feature most worthy of note is that New York exchange has risen above par, a fact which indicates a fall in the movement of produce from here toward, and a consequent movement of cash to it that direction in their stead. There is currency coming from this city to the country, on the contrary, some moderate amounts have been received from that direction. The heavy movement of currency from here to the country at present is that it does not seem to have produced its full effect in receipts of pork and grain here.

Money continues only moderately active in this market, although some of the banks represent that their loans are as large as they care to have them. Others can take new paper only in exchange for outstanding loans maturing. Considerable business was done at 2@3 per cent per month, and the counter bankers sell at par to 1-2 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

It is stated that the Fifth National Bank of the city has taken the opportunity offered by the recent call of bankers at the end of the year, to go into liquidation, and the stockholders will meet on December 30, and to state in connection with this, that all losses by the fire have been made up, and that the present standing of the institution is worthless or doubtful items. In this connection we would add, that while it is sad to see that any such showing from any bank, we believe it would be good policy on the part of all the banks to make similar exhibits as to the condition of their absolute worth. The public are convinced that none of the banks could have escaped some loss by the fire, and if the debts of insolvent banks, on the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, are very few if any of the banks had charged off their losses by the fire, since that time, as would be done by the statements of the banks for October 14 was unfavorable in that respect, people could have a better idea of the case. The Fourth National Bank in New York, which made a showing as long as it was not organized, and as soon as it was, is now reported insolvent, and the banks are opportunity to correct impression, by a new statement, will more information on this point. The Clearing-House Association, we recently appointed to investigate condition of all the banks that are members, and for their own protection, and, we will not be much public, except general statement that it would take two thousand millions of bricks to rebuild the burned district, and that it would take two thousand millions more bricks to rebuild the business portion of South Division—New York adding 1,000 millions of brick to two thousand millions of bricks to have two thousand six hundred millions of brick to rebuild the burned district of the South Division;" and another estimate of ten millions to a dollar we give us two hundred and sixty-five millions as many as were built in the business centre, and say it is not far from the truth. The one fact is that the fire was extinguished in the one day, and the other that it was over last night.

If the fire must, the principal part would take at least six (four?) months to restore the city to its former condition, and the work would go over the ground in the business centre, and the rebuilding of the thousand millions of dwelling-houses (and are two hundred millions sufficient to accommodate the population of the city?) is a matter of the number of buildings in the business quarter, and this the rebuilding which interval of waiting would come. The general tendency in the two hundred millions of good dwelling-houses will not require to be rebuilt at once, but will require the two hundred millions of business houses at once. The rebuilding of these will require years. The average will require four years, and firm at Saturday's quotations for December 16@16½ brick; 16.00 do at 4½@; 16.00 do at 4½@; 900 do at 4½@; 500 do at 4½@; 500 do at 4½@; 16.00 do at 4½@; 900

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Typhus in Horses—Its Morbid Process and Pathologic Changes—Prophetic Directions for Treatment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHESHAM, Ill., Dec. 26.

TYPHUS IN HORSES.

In THE TRIBUNE of December 20 I gave an account of the symptoms, etc., of typhus in horses—a disease which, recently, has been observed quite frequently. At present, I intend to give a brief description of its morbid process, and to say a few words in regard to prognosis and treatment.

ITS MORBID PROCESS AND PATHOLOGIC CHANGES.

Medicines and treatment, therefore, must be regulated upon the general morbid process and its products; hence we have to direct our efforts to either one or the other of the following symptoms and complications. In the beginning of the disease, as long as the symptoms give only those of an acute catarrh, carbonate of soda, chlorate of potassa, or nitre, in common use in connection with bitter and aromatic herbs and roots, the latter especially to aid and keep up appetite. If colic symptoms make their appearance, aromatic and antiseptic remedies, such as camomile, valerian, angelica, small doses of camphor, or of oil of turpentine, or of Rochelle salts, given several times a day in suitable compounds, would be most advantageous.

Copious diarrhœa requires astringent remedies, such as alum, sugar of lead, etc. Clysters of mucilaginous mixtures may also be applied, to soften, or, if blood is discharged, clysters of cold water. Constipation requires a gentle physic and clysters of oil or of soapsuds.

Arginal congestion in the brain, the upper part of the head and the poll may be bathed with cold water; or, if ice can be had, a small bag with crushed ice may be tied to the hat or on the top of the head.

Rubbing the body frequently with straw, wisps or pieces of a woollen blanket, especially after exercise, tends to excite the sebaceous glands, on the surface of the body, and in the mucous membrane of the nose. In some cases, the hyperæmic glands are drawn out and project in form of dark red, swelled, acerbated elevations over the surface of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

In the second stage, the morbid changes present a somewhat different appearance. The general features of a gastric catarrh are somewhat varied; the mucous membranes of the pyloric portion of the stomach, of the duodenum, and of the cœcum and colon present numerous infiltrations. In the stomach and in the duodenum, large spots of that membrane, presenting an irregular form of half an inch to two inches in diameter, are swelled, project several lines over the surface, are very soft, of a very dark, bluish-red color, and infiltrated clear down into the cellular tissue, or into the muscular coat, and sometimes even into the subserous tissue, to a blackish-red, soft or pulpy, gelatinous mass, intermixed with yellow streaks of exudation. Sometimes such diseased spots are near each other, become confluent, and then present considerable surfaces, of an irregular form. In some cases, these spots have the appearance of blisters containing extravasated blood; in other cases large parts of the mucous membrane are diseased, and interspersed only here and there with spots of yet healthy tissue. In the cœcum and in the colon, the inflamed spots are of smaller size, from a few lines to about half an inch in diameter, and are surrounded by dark red-colored swellings. Only in rare cases, the Peyerian glands are found to be affected, and project a line or two over the surface, and are speckled with effusions of the blood. The diseased places in the interior surface of the intestines are always plainly indicated by corresponding purple-colored spots in the serous membrane on the outside.

In the third stage, the exudations either are absorbed, in some cases, before the same have been coagulated or solidified; in others, after they have been changed to a fatty mass, and then places were formed in which ulcerations have been deposited are plainly indicated by their higher color, a feature which is observed very often in those cases in which death ends life, swellings on the face of the body and symptoms of colic had alternately made their appearance; or, what happens more frequently, the infiltrated parts mortify, and sloughs of a dark, ashy-gray color, and of various sizes, and sometimes even destroy, parts of the muscular substance. Extravasations are also frequently found in the masseters, in the muscles of the neck, and even in the interior of the eyes; further, in the mucous coat and in the ligaments of the larynx, and in the mucous membrane of the wind-pipe and the gullet.

Other morbid changes have been observed quite frequently in the spleen, which, in some cases, is swelled to two or three times its normal proportions, and projects with a blue elevation on its surface, and its mass, or parenchyma, changed to a brown, red or purple, greasy pulp, oozing out when cut into. A constant pathologic change appears to be considered sets infiltrations of a red-reddish color in the mesenteric glands.

Among the complications that with typhus, probably, is the most frequent one. Then gangrene, or some œdema of the lungs, constitutes the principal morbid changes and the cause of death, and then the typhous process is not, or but very little, developed in the intestines. In some other, though comparatively rare cases, the animals die of œdema of the glottis or of interior inflammation of the interior of the heart. Hemorrhage beneath the pleura in the capsules of the kidneys, swelling of the bronchial glands, changes in the shape of the brain, and in the liver also, are frequent, though not regular attendants.

PROGNOSIS.

The prognosis in general is unfavorable. It may safely be calculated that, in a typhous epizooty, about 50 per cent of all the cases will have a fatal termination. But the more patients the progression of colic, death generally occurs within three or four days; otherwise the disease may extend over several weeks, or it may continue in a very slow convalescence in cases of favorable termination, even over two or three months. The prognosis is very bad in all those cases in which the animals were already emaciated or lamed when the disease set in, and where the disease is complicated with gangrenous pneumonia, or where the patients exhibit symptoms of severe colic; for, as far as the latter is concerned, we can safely consider it as an infallible sign of approaching dissolution. It is indication that any extensive ulceration is taking place in the intestines, when the pulse is also very frequent, and when the swellings on the surface of the body have suddenly disappeared, or when the head and throat are swelled to such an extent as to close almost entirely the passages, for in such a case œdema of the lungs may be considered.

THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

is of the greatest importance. The patients have to be kept in a clean, rather cool, and well-ventilated stable, or, when the weather permits it, in a good shed. The food has to consist, if it can be had, of fresh, green grass, clover, or roots; the water used for drinking purposes must be fresh and pure—if possible, well water, in which, say, to each 5 gallons of water, a tablespoonful of saltpetre is dissolved. Exercise, in a sufficient degree, and the temperature of the stable should be kept as uniform as possible.

THE TREATMENT.

Medicines can have only a very little influence upon the general morbid process and its products; hence we have to direct our efforts altogether upon the